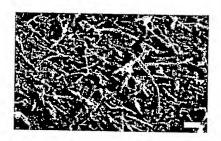
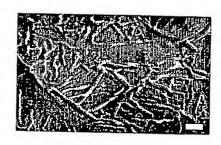


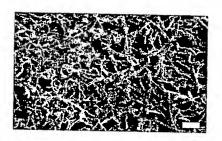
(a) 100:0 (PU:CN wt. %)



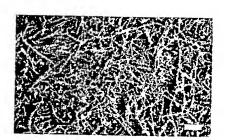
(c) 90:10 (PU:CN wt. %)



(b) 98:2 (PU:CN wt. %)

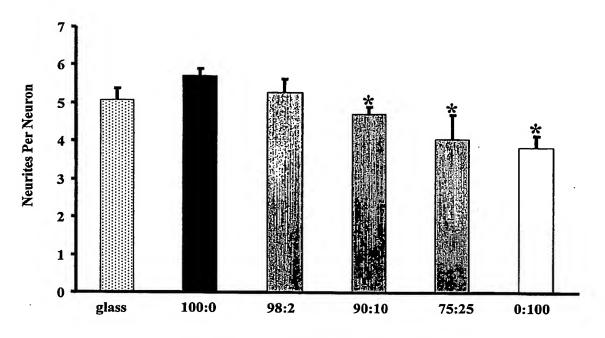


(d) 75:25 (PU:CN wt. %)



(e) 0:100 (PU:CN wt. %)

FIG. 1



Substrate Composition (PU:CN wt. %)

FIG. 2



a) 100:0 (PU:CN wt. %)*



(c) 90:10 (PU:CN wt. %)**



(b) 98:2 (PU:CN wt. %)*



(d) 75:25 (PU:CN wt. %)**



(e) 0:100 (PU:CN wt. %)*

FIG. 3

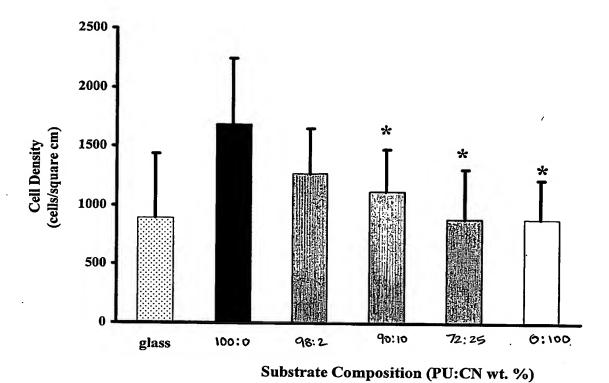


FIG. 4

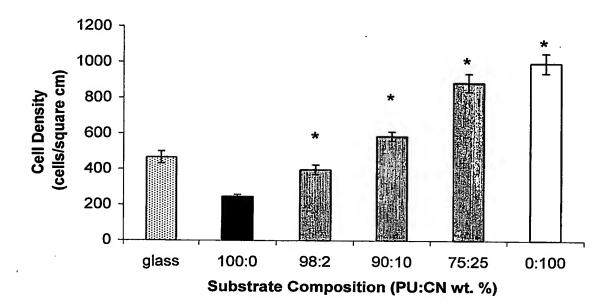


FIG. 5

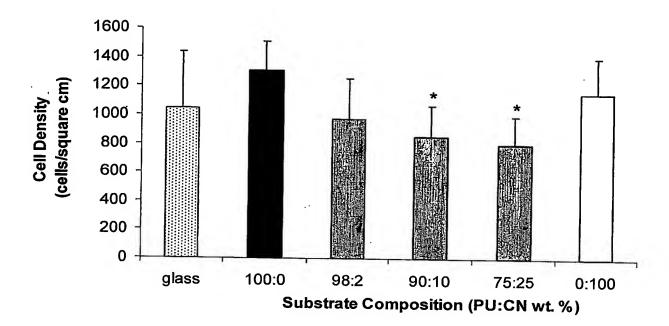
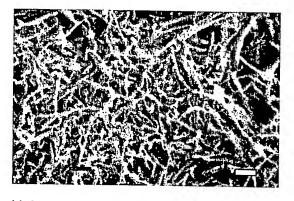
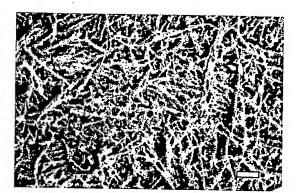


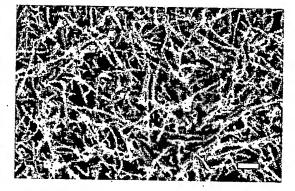
FIG. 6





(a) Conventional (200 nm) with a low surface energy





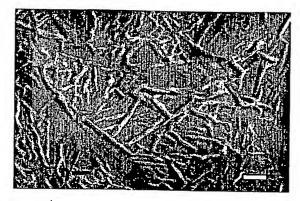
(c) Nanophase (100 nm) with a low surface energy

(d) Nanophase (60 nm) with high surface energy

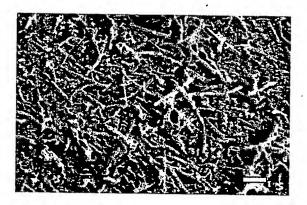
FIG. 7



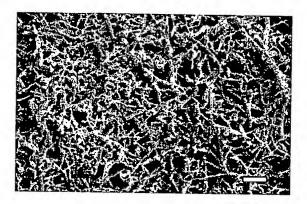
(a) Composition is 100:0 (PCU:CN) wt. %



(b) Composition is 98:2 (PCU:CN) wt. %



(c) Composition is 90:10 (PCU:CN) wt. %



(d) Composition is 75:25 (PCU:CN) wt. %

FIG. 8

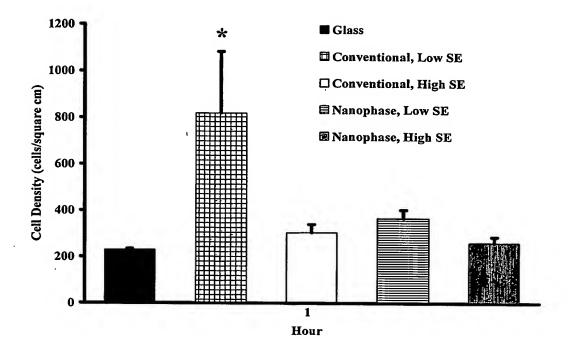


FIG. 9

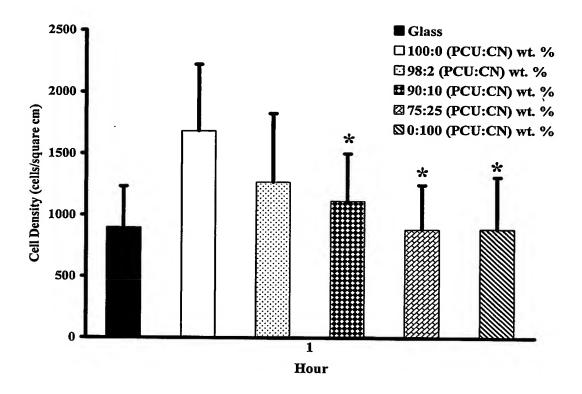


FIG. 10

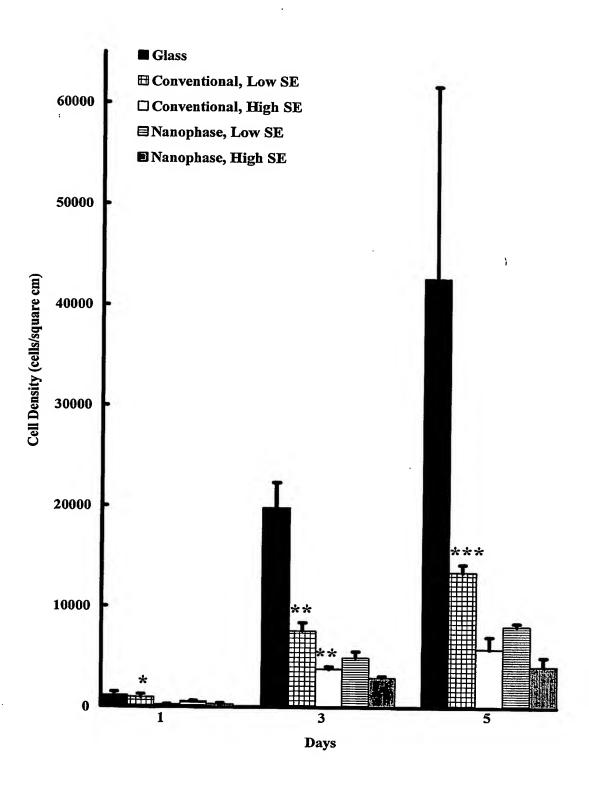


FIG. 11

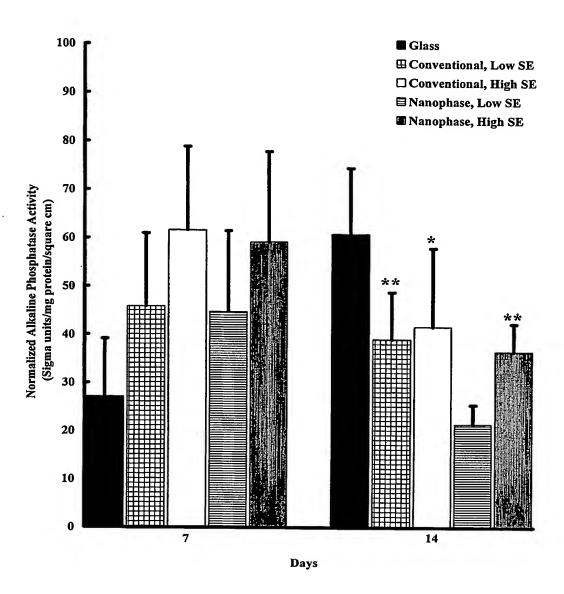
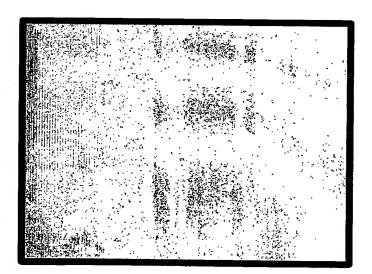


FIG. 12



High surface e nergy carbon n anofibers in polymer without an applied electric field



High surface energy carbon nanofibers in polymer with an applied electric field

FIG. 13